

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1792.

[N^o 1588.]

NEWPORT: (Rhode-Island) Published by HENRY BARBER, near the State-House.

PROVIDENCE, September 8.
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2. An Oration on the Advantages of good Government—by *Paraclete Tevo*.
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4. An Oration on the Rise and Progress of Africanism—by *William W. Folswell*.
5. A Dispute on the Justice and Policy of emancipating the Slaves in America—by *William V. King*, *Eli Smith*, and *Peter O. Alden*.
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1. An Oration recommending Rhode-Island College to the Patronage of the State—by *Jahaziah Shaw*.
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The Degree of BACHELOR in the Arts were then conferred on the following young Gentlemen, viz.

Peter Oliver Alden, *Bildad Barney*, *Thomas Murray Clark*, *William Watts Folswell*, *Elijah Dix Green*, *Thomas Cranston Hazard*, *Benjamin Howard*, *Nathaniel Hazard*, *William Vernon King*, *George Larned*, *David Leonard*, *George Jeffrey Patten*, *Jahaziah Shaw*, *Eli Smith*, *Richard Stites*, *Paraclete Tevo* and *Ebenezer Withington*.

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Rev. *John Crane*, A. B. of Harvard, was admitted to the Degree of Master in the Arts.

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The Degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on the Rev. *John Rippon*, of London—Rev. *John Ryland*, jun. of England, and Rev. *Benjamin Tupper*, of New-York.

The Degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on the Rev. *Perez Lober*, of Raynham, Mass. *Benjamin B. B. B.*, of Providence, and the Hon. *Alexander Hamilton*, Secretary of the Treasury of the United States.

A Charge was then given to the Graduates, by the Hon. *David Howell*, Esq; who officiated as President for the Day.

Then followed the Valedictions, and an Oration on the Pleasures of Imagination—by *Thomas Murray Clark*.

A Prayer by the Rev. Dr. *Stillman* concluded the Exercises.

The Governor's Company of Light-Infantry, in a new and elegant Uniform, commanded by Col. *W. Apple*, performed the military Duties of the Day—and made a very soldier-like and handsome Appearance.

The Exercises of the Day were enriched by an excellent Band of Music—procured at the Expense of the Graduates.

The young Gentlemen performed their Parts in such Manner as reflected great Honour on themselves, as well as those who had the Care of their Instruction; and from which we anticipate their future Usefulness.

A large and brilliant Assembly, particularly of the Ladies, exhibited in a striking Manner, the Opinion our Citizens entertain of the Importance of EDUCATION.

At a Meeting of the Corporation of the College on Thursday last, the Rev. *JONATHAN MAXCY*, Pastor of the Baptist Church in this Town, and Professor of Divinity in the College, was elected President of the College *pro tempore*—and the Hon. *BENJAMIN BOURN*, Esq; was elected a Trustee of the College.

At a Town Meeting held Yesterday, for the Purpose of deliberating on the Expediency of inoculating for the Small-Pox, either in Hospitals in the Vicinity, or generally through the Town, it was determined not to adopt either Method.

Tuesday last was ordained in this Town the Rev. *PETER PHILANTHROPUS ROOTS*.—The Rev. Dr. *Stillman* preached on the Occasion from 2 Cor. iv. 7. The other Gentlemen who officiated were the Rev. *Mrs. Williams* of Wrentham, Green, of Cambridge, Gratton, of Newton, and *Maxcy*, of Providence.

The COLLECTION, No. XII.

WHATEVER may be said concerning the original equality of mankind, distinction of rank and situation arises out of human nature and redounds to human happiness. Were it possible to form a Republic on the abstracted model of local equality, that equality could not be lasting. The streams that fill and form a great lake may find their level and preserve an appearance of tranquillity for an hour, or a day; but winds and storms arise which agitate the aggregate mass and drive it to the face of the troubled ocean. So it is with human society. In the most primitive governments, men are considered in point of rank as entirely equal. But invasions from abroad, and injuries done at home call forth the virtues of courage and justice into public exertion, and the hero, the legislator, and the judge, attracts the gratitude, the esteem, and the reverence of his countrymen. That sacred shade of just admiration which accompanies the benefactors of mankind during their life, is extended in the hearts of men to their posterity. They are embraced with a fond predilection; and all other circumstances being nearly equal the son of the truly great man even in the rudest tribes, carries the votes over the descendants of the undistinguished barbarian. As society advances towards civilization the advantages of regular government over sudden and transient decisions becomes more and more apparent. Divers orders or classes of men are formed, and the moral world is beautifully and beneficially varied by that waving line which rising and falling along mountains and valleys, variegates the whole aspect of external nature. Different stations are thus allotted to different people. A sense of honor animates the man of high birth to honorable achievements; the hope of distinction excites the plebeian to great and great actions; the conventions incident to democracy are controlled; and the fabric of government on which depends all that gives comfort, elegance and dignity to life, is consolidated and strengthened.

At the summit of this scale we find the eastern despot and the arbitrary emperor who have usurped all the constitutional powers of the debilitated state; at the lower extremity the humble slave, whose agency is bounded by a very narrow circle, and who in all his actions is governed by the will of a master. These extremes are accounted political evils, but they are evils interwoven with the course of Providence, and which like other evils form portions of a system tending ultimately to General Good.

From the Gazette of the United States, of August 29.

MR. FENNO,

THE objections to the law passed by the Legislature of New Jersey for incorporating the society instituted for the promotion of Moral Reform (contained in the Address of the President of the German-Town Society for promoting Domestic Manufactures) your readers may recollect to have seen in your former issue. That speculation was first printed in hand-bills, and circulated in that State previous to the passing of the law. Let it be remembered that the establishment in New Jersey is a State business—that it is not a national institution—and that the citizens of that State are alone accountable for any consequences which may result from it.

It is to be presumed that the Legislature of New Jersey knew what they were about when they passed the act

of incorporation. Their constituents appear to think that the interest of the State has been consulted—and while the essential and lasting advantage of the people can be more effectually promoted by encouraging moral men to combine their capitals, and come forward in undertakings, which, for want of funds, have never yet flourished in this country, the modest declamations, and the charitable imputations of no disappointed partizan, will, I trust, have the least effect—unless, indeed, the declaimer happens not to be a citizen of

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Above forty thousand armed men are, at this moment, marching up to the capital, to assist at the anniversary ceremony of the 14th of July, in consequence of a decree of the National Assembly, not sanctioned by the King, and consequently not a law.

LETTER OF THE KING.

To the NATIONAL ASSEMBLY, in substance.

"MR. PRESIDENT,

"A great number of Frenchmen assemble, and red pain to the frontiers—they desire to wear at the altar of the country, to live free or to die. I inform you my desire is to go in the midst of them to receive their oaths, and to prove to the factious, that we have only one spirit—that of the Constitution."

"Mr. President,—It is with regret that I inform you that one more enemy has just declared against France. I am informed that a Prussian army, amounting to 52,000 men has begun to march. Every thing proves that there is a good understanding between the Courts of Vienna and Berlin. [Some Members cried out, and that of the Thuilleries.] These are imminent hostilities, and conformably to the Constitution, I give notice of them to the Assembly."

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M. Condorcet made a speech on the subject; he adverted to the King's Proclamation, to the conduct of M. Luckner, to his retreat, to the Minister for the Interior Department, to the War Minister, &c. He then moved, "That these Ministers be sent to the prison at Orleans; that the King be deprived of the right of appointing to several places which he is allowed to do by the Constitution, and that the office of Minister of Public Contributions be suppressed; that the administrator of the civil list be obliged to give an account of his administration; that the estates of the Princes be exposed to sale; and that the Generals be forbidden to present Addresses in the name of armed force, on pain of being declared guilty of high-treason." This speech was applauded a hundred times by the galleries. All the accusers against the Executive Power, in particular, were applauded with enthusiasm, and with an explosion of intermitted Bravo's!

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"That all those, who neither wished for a Republic or for two chambers should rise."

He had scarcely pronounced these last words, but by a seeming spontaneous motion, the whole Assembly rose, and all swore to remain inviolably attached to the Constitution; and immediately the two parties mingled

gether and embraced, amidst a general public applause, which was very affecting.

It was immediately decreed, to print an account of this day's proceedings and send copies to the 83 Departments, and to the military troops.—And that a deputation should wait on the King, to impart it to his Majesty, who did not delay participating in the general joy, but immediately went to the Assembly, and addressed himself as follows:—

TO THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

Gentlemen.

"The most affecting act to me is, that for the reunion of all our wishes for the welfare of the country. I have long wished for this for many moments; my wish is accomplished. I come purposely to declare, that the Nation and the King are only one. If they march towards the same end, their united efforts will save France. An attachment to the Constitution will reunite all the French;—the King will always give them the example."

ANSWER of the PRESIDENT to the KING.

SIRE,

"The memorable Epoch, which has brought you in the midst of the Deputies of the people, is a signal of joy for the friends of Liberty, and a terrible signal for their enemies."

"The harmony of the constituent powers, gives to the French Nation the force which she wanted, to disperse the line of tyrants against her Independence and the Constitution; and the steady ties, in the loyalty of your steps, the pledge of her success."

"The King replied, 'I was sorry, Gentlemen, to be obliged to wait a deputation; but it prolonged very much my impatience to be in the midst of you.'"

On Friday evening, M. Perbion, the Mayor of Paris was suspended, until he gives an account of his conduct on the 20th ult. respecting the Mob entering the King's apartments.

During the late riot, one of the mob presented the King with a red bonnet, adorned with National cockades, and demanded the renunciation of the patriotic Ministers, the renunciation of the *vetu* on the decree against the priests; and for the establishment of a camp. His answer was noble and manly:—"If the necessity of the nation requires in wearing a red cap, I have no objection to wearing it. *Paris in my conscience, I have no doubt, as to the necessity, this is no time to speak of them.—I have sworn to maintain the Constitution, and I will defend it at the risk of my life.*"

On the evening preceding the late riot, his Majesty made use of the following affecting words to the National Guards, on duty at the Palace:—"I learn that the deluded people of the Faubourgs, St. Antoine and St. Marceau, are to come here to-morrow, armed with pikes, in order to threaten, perhaps to take away my life, if I do not sanction two unconstitutional decrees, though they both militate against my conscience: I am well convinced you will display your courage in protecting me; but I had much rather die than see blood spilt for mine; I therefore beg of you to forsake me, rather than to give the signal for a civil war.—Tears were the only answer to this heart-rending address."

The King's firmness is highly applauded.

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, July 16.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs notified to the Assembly, that he had received despatches from Copenhagen: In these, said he, you will be confirmed the accounts which I have laid before you of the concert of Prussia with Austria, and the attempts which these two powers are making to draw others into their league.—To the letter of the Minister were subjoined two pieces; the first a solicitation addressed to the King of Denmark, to induce him to make war against France; in which the two Monarchs of Hungary and Prussia repented to him the French Revolution as an outrage against all Sovereigns. They state, that the power of this new Constitution must be infallibly crushed by a concert of Princes acting rapidly and with immense forces.

The King of Denmark replies, that those powers who are neighbours of France, may have reason to interfere in its affairs—but that he can have no cause to attack a people, from whose commerce his subjects derive a source of considerable advantage.

Beside, the King of Denmark declares, that since the acceptance of the Constitution, the concert of powers have no fair or proper object. The King has no longer any need to be avenged, since he believes and professes to be free.—This notification was referred to the Diplomatic Committee.

TUESDAY, July 17.

M. Carnot proposed several regulations for the reinforcement of the army. He demanded, that the number of troops of the line, of national guards, volunteers, and gendarmeries should be 450,000 complete effective men. He then pointed out the methods by which this number should be made out; by a levy of fifty thousand men, and by allowing the King to send the old invalids to the garrisons.

All these propositions were unanimously adopted.

A number of Federates were admitted to the bar, who denounced La Fayette in the most violent terms.—They concluded with demanding the assembly to suspend provisionally the Executive Power in the person of the King; to decree the accusation of La Fayette; to disband the State Majors; to remove the Public Functionaries named by the King; to remove and punish the Directors of the departments and districts of con-

federacy with La Fayette and the Courts; and to renew the Judicial Bodies.

The President replied to the petitioners, and invited them to the honour of the sitting. The petition was referred to the Committee.

A letter was read from Marshal Luckner. He informed the Assembly that he stood in need of a considerable reinforcement of troops, in order to remain on the defensive. "The Assembly," said he, "has frequently resounded with bursts of patriotism. Hitherto, however, its efforts have been attended with little success. I have laid before the King these melancholy truths; I seize this occasion to assure the National Assembly, that I will always remain the enemy of every faction—a stranger to every intrigue—a friend to the constitution, and faithful to the King, whom I will defend with all the means in my power."

(Signed)

"LUCKNER."

This letter was ordered to be printed.

WEDNESDAY, July 18.—Evening Sitting.

The President M. Genoude, informed the Assembly, that a courier had brought dispatches from the Department de l'Ardeche, which are of the greatest importance. The Directors inform the Assembly, that those who remained, belonging to the rebels of Jales, are entirely dispersed; that M. Du Saillant and several of his friends and soldiers have been cut to pieces, and that the persons legally authorized, could not prevent their being massacred; that the fairs of Bannes and Jales have been reduced to ashes by the troops, whom it would have been dangerous to interfere with; and that on M. Du Saillant was found papers of the highest importance, as they contain a discovery of an immense plot against the constitution, by far the most extensive of any hitherto attempted against it. The accounts state, that a vast confederacy, the forces of which were to be at Jales, was formed to begin the counter-revolution in the Southern Provinces, while the French emigrants and foreign troops were to invade France on the North. Ailes was one of the places fixed upon by the emigrants as proper for them to occupy.

The Directors of the Department de l'Ardeche, convinced that in an affair of this importance the public safety was to be their guide, has issued a Proclamation, in which they gave orders for the arrestation of all those whose names are mentioned in the papers found on M. Du Saillant, Generalissimo of the armies of the South, (for thus he is styled). The Directors found the papers to be extremely interesting, that they thought it right to keep them until they be ordered to deliver them up by a decree of the Legislature. They for the present, therefore, sent only attested copies of them.

Some members moved, "That these Papers be referred to the Committee of twelve, for them to report on to-morrow evening."

M. Reuyer thought this too long a delay. He observed that probably, many persons, whose names are in those papers, are now in Paris, and that they would have time to get off, unless orders for their arrestation were immediately issued; he moved, therefore, "That all the papers be instantly read."

Another Member moved, "That the list of persons, named in the papers, be also instantly sent to all the constituted powers in Paris."

Both these motions passed unanimously.

A third member moved, "That six supplicants be added to the Committee of twelve."—This motion also passed.

Decree—"That the Assembly shall not adjourn, until the whole of this affair be fully discussed and fitted to the bottom."

The Secretaries then read the papers, sent by the Department de l'Ardeche, from which it appeared, that M. du Saillant, and a Count de Combet, were agents to the French Princes; and that their business was to create an insurrection in the Southern Provinces. The Catholics were to rise against the Protestants; the Royalists, who are for the old monarchy, against the Patriots; and, in short, the whole of the Southern Provinces was to become an immense burying ground.

The letter of the King's brother, directed to M. du Saillant, left no room to doubt the existence of this conspiracy, which is now entirely laid open. The Generals and the Commanders are named:—Their different tasks are allotted to them, and the routes they were to take were delineated. The Princes inform the confederates, that one of them is immediately to set out for Spain, and from thence to advance to take the command of the army of the South, with a view to restore the old Monarchy, and also the Priests and Nobles. The Count de Bannes has been sacrificed, pursuant to the sentence of a Court-Martial, by Du Saillant and his troops.

It is remarkable, that the leaders of this conspiracy, as it generally happens, were not of the same mind. M. Du Saillant opposed the measures proposed by M. Conway, Commander in Chief, and M. Conway opposed those of the Generalissimo: They had even drawn on themselves, by their conduct, the censures of the Princes.

Long, loud, and vain debates ensued, as soon as the reading of the papers was finished; and the Assembly decreed fifty-seven persons guilty of High-Treason.

The manner in which M. Du Saillant was arrested was remarkable. He was clad in a Priest's garments, and was seized by an invalid, whose name is Jacques Laurent, who never let go his hold, although he was offered M. Du Saillant's purse, containing 60,000 francs. The Assembly voted him a reward of 300,000 francs; and it was decreed, that the Departments de l'Ardeche, and du Gard, the National Guards, and the regulars, have deserved well of their country.

On the motion of M. Thuriot, decreed, "That the papers, and the proceedings on them, shall be carried to

Orleans, by a commander appointed by the Club de l'Ardeche, escorted by strong brigades of the Gendarmerie Nationale. Other papers, concerning a trial begun at Montpellier, and tending to prove the existence of a conspiracy in the Southern Provinces, shall be referred to the Committee of Inquiry."

THURSDAY, July 19.

The Assembly sent a deputation to attend the funeral of the celebrated American PAUL JONES, who died yesterday at Paris. It was objected, that it was a Calvinist, but the objection was overruled.

FRIDAY, July 20.—Evening Sitting.

Letter from M. Dumourier, who has obtained liberty to serve in the army.

"As I am still ignorant whether there is a Minister of War, I think it is my duty to address the National Assembly, and inform them of the serious consequences with which the departure of Marshal Luckner has been attended."

"The enemies are in motion—they have advanced 600 men on the frontiers of the North. I address to the King, as well as to the Assembly, the copy of my letter to M. La Fayette. I swear to you, Mr. President, in this danger of the country, that I hope to be able to restore order, and to repulse the enemies, at least while I shall remain in the post in which I now find myself provisionally stationed. I hope for success in men and in money. I am told, that a large body of the enemy is formed, and threatens my camp at Maulde. The enemies must be strong indeed to move at from our station. This report I consider as a snare, I remain at Maulde.—I will hold my ground there good, and I will not quit the Department of the North, till I can do it without hazarding the safety of the country."

"DUMOURIER."

To this was subjoined a copy of his letter to M. La Fayette.

Paris, July 21. M. Luckner has left Paris, and returns to his command after visiting Alais. During his stay, he has been besieged by all parties, to whose intrigues a temper too open and easy, exposed him; but we hope he has kept himself disengaged from every thing, but his duty. As yet, we have no ministry.

July 23. The act of the Legislative Body, declaring the country in danger, was yesterday proclaimed by the Municipal Officers and Notables.

The hall and galleries of the National Assembly room, on Saturday last, were, as may be guessed, crowded, to an overflow, to know the fate of La Fayette.

As the clock was striking twelve, M. La Source, a Protestant Clergyman, opened the debate against him. Tropes and figures were not wanting; his speech was in the oriental style, inflated and bombastic.—He would allow the young Gentleman no species of merit; he wished to strip him of the laurels he had acquired in the plains of America, and was convinced he had never personally furnished the cause of freedom, his only merit was a negative one, "La Fayette is no coward!" The orator considered the young General as highly criminal, as a traitor for having petitioned the National Assembly for the dissolution of the Jacobins, and the punishment of those who favoured the events of 20th of June; for having suffered his army, necessarily passive, to deliberate; and thirdly, for having collected the sense of the troops under his command, and then been the interpreter of their wish at the Bar of the Assembly. Such was the charges against Washington's pupil.

M. Dumourier, an eloquent youth stood forth the champion of M. La Fayette; he proved to a demonstration that the Assembly could not, in justice, condemn the accused General; as he had a most undoubted right, at that time (previous to the decree which prohibits Generals from quitting the armies they command) to present an individual petition to the Representatives of the nation.

M. Torne, a B. S. P., said, if La Fayette's head did not fall, Liberty would expire; he called him the ape of Washington; the anonymous General; as if he was of the doubting gander. This gentleman, seeing that no proofs had been or could be brought forward against the enemy of the Jacobins, moved, that an adjournment should take place; the galleries applauded.

A most violent debate then ensued, respecting what M. Gaudet said of La Fayette's proposal to Luckner, which in the end was adjourned till they can hear from Luckner.

We expect the Prussians here: May God avert it! Nay more, the Jacobins mean to present to the Duke of Brunswick the crown they intend to snatch from the brow of their King! This is not the fable of the day; it is an indubitable fact; such is really their project, and will be soon made public.

Warsaw, June 27. Count Ignace Potocki, Grand Marshal of Lithuania, who was sent express to Berlin, to claim the succession stipulated by the treaty of Alliance, is returned here. He was received with great distinction, but has not succeeded in the object of his mission, as the Court of Prussia, it seems in consequence either of the refusal to sacrifice Danzig and Thorn, or owing to the Revolution of the 31 May, which the King of Prussia says, was effected without his knowledge, and the necessary succession to the Throne, regard that treaty of Alliance as void.

The answer of the Court of Vienna is to the same purpose, expressing its inability to step forward as a Mediator, between Russia and Poland, and advising the King and the States to call a new Diet for the re-establishment of the old Constitution.

The Spanish Cabinet have now rejected the plan of reviving the order of the Jesuits.

gathering and embraced, amidst a general public applause, which was very affecting.

It was immediately decreed, to print an account of this day's proceeding and send copies to the 83 Departments, and to the military troops.—And that a deputation should wait on the King, to impart it to his Majesty, who did not delay participating in the general joy, but immediately went to the Assembly, and addressed himself as follows:—

TO THE NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

"Gentlemen,

"The most affecting act to me is, that for the reunion of all our wishes for the welfare of the country. I have long wished for this for untold moments; my wish is accomplished. I come purposely to declare, that the Nation and the King are only one. If they march towards the same end, their united efforts will save France. An attachment to the Constitution will unite all the French;—the King will always give them the example."

ANSWER OF THE PRESIDENT TO THE KING.

"SIRE,

"The memorable Epoch, which has brought you in the midst of the Delegates of the people, is a signal of joy for the friends of Liberty, and a terrible signal for their enemies.

"The harmony of the constituent powers, gives to the French Nation the force which she wanted, to disperse the line of tyrants against her Independence and the Constitution; and she already sees, in the loyalty of your steps, the preface of her success."

"The King replied, "I was sorry, Gentlemen, to be obliged to wait a deputation; for it prolonged very much my impatience to be in the midst of you."

On Friday evening, M. Pothien, the Mayor of Paris was suspended, until he gives an account of his conduct on the 20th ult. respecting the Mob entering the King's apartments.

During the late riot, one of the mob presented the King with a red bonnet, adorned with National cockades, and demanded the reinstatement of the patriotic Ministers, the retraction of the *vetos* on the decree against the priests; and for the establishment of a camp. His answer was noble and manly:—"If the welfare of the nation consists in wearing a red cap, I have no objection to wearing it. Pure in my conscience, I have no dread.—As to the decrees, this is no time to speak of them.—I have sworn to maintain the Constitution, and I will defend it at the risk of my life."

On the evening preceding the late riot, his Majesty made use of the following affecting words to the National Guards, on duty at the Palace:—"I learn that the deluded people of the Faubourgs, St. Antoine and St. Marceau, are to come here to-morrow, armed with pikes, in order to threaten, perhaps to take away my life, if I do not sanction two unconstitutional decrees, though they both militate against my conscience: I am well convinced you will display your courage in protecting me; but I had much rather die than see blood spilt for mine; I therefore beg of you to forsake me, rather than to give the signal for a civil war.—Tears were the only answer to this heart-rending address.

The King's firmness is highly applauded.

NATIONAL LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY, July 16.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs notified to the Assembly, that he had received despatches from Copenhagen: In these, said he, you will see confirmed the accounts which I have laid before you of the concert of Prussia with Austria, and the attempts which these two powers are making to draw others into their league.—To the letter of the Minister were subjoined two pieces; the first a solicitation addressed to the King of Denmark, to induce him to make war against France; in which the two Monarchs of Hungary and Prussia represent to him the French Revolution as an outrage against all Sovereigns. They state, that the power of this new Constitution must be infallibly crushed by a concert of Princes acting rapidly and with immense forces.

The King of Denmark replies, that those powers who are neighbours of France, may have reason to interfere in its affairs—but that he can have no cause to attack a people, from whose commerce his subjects derive a source of considerable advantage.

Beside, the King of Denmark declares, that since the acceptance of the Constitution, the concert of powers have no fair or proper object. The King has no longer any need to be avenged, since he believes and professes to be free.—This notification was referred to the Diplomatic Committee.

TUESDAY, July 17.

M. Carnot proposed several regulations for the reinforcement of the army. He demanded, that the number of troops of the line, of national guards, volunteers, and gendarmeries should be 450,000 complete effective men. He then pointed out the methods by which this number should be made out; by a levy of fifty thousand men, and by allowing the King to send the old invalids to the garrisons.

All these propositions were unanimously adopted.

A number of Federates were admitted to the bar, who denounced La Fayette in the most violent terms.—They concluded with demanding the assembly to suspend provisionally the Executive Power in the person of the King; to decree the accusation of La Fayette; to disband the State Majors; to remove the Public Functionaries named by the King; to remove and punish the Directors of the departments and districts of con-

federacy with La Fayette and the Courts; and to renew the Judicial Bodies.

The President replied to the petitioners, and invited them to the honours of the sitting. The petition was referred to the Committee.

A letter was read from Marshal Luckner. He informed the Assembly that he stood in need of a considerable reinforcement of troops, in order to remain on the defensive. "The Assembly," said he, "has frequently resounded with bursts of patriotism. Hitherto, however, its efforts have been attended with little success. I have laid before the King these melancholy truths; I seize this occasion to assure the National Assembly, that I will always remain the enemy of every faction—a stranger to every intrigue—a friend to the constitution, and faithful to the King, whom I will defend with all the means in my power.

(Signed) "LUCKNER."

This letter was ordered to be printed.

WEDNESDAY, July 18.—Evening Sitting.

The President M. Genoude, informed the Assembly, that a courier ext. a. d. n. had brought despatches from the Department de l'Ardeche, which are of the greatest importance. The Directors inform the Assembly, that those who remained, belonging to the rebels of Jales, are entirely disaffected; that M. Du Saillant and several of his friends and soldiers have been cut to pieces, and that the persons legally authorized, could not prevent their being massacred; that the forts of Bannes and Jales have been reduced to ashes by the troops, whom it would have been dangerous to interfere with; and that on M. Du Saillant was found papers of the highest importance, as they contain a discovery of an immense plot against the constitution, by far the most extensive of any hitherto attempted against it. The accounts state, that a vast confederacy, the forces of which were to be at Jales, was formed to begin the counter-revolution in the Southern Provinces, while the French emigrants and foreign troops were to invade France on the North. Ailes was one of the places fixed upon by the emigrants as proper for them to occupy.

The Directors of the Department de l'Ardeche, convinced that in an affair of this importance the public safety was to be their guide, has issued a Proclamation, in which they gave orders for the arrestation of all those whose names are mentioned in the papers found on M. Du Saillant, Generalissimo of the armies of the South, (for thus he is styled). The Directors found the papers to extremely interesting, that they thought it right to keep them until they be ordered to deliver them up by a decree of the Legislature. They for the present, therefore, sent only attested copies of them.

Some members moved, "That these Papers be referred to the Committee of twelve, for them to report on to-morrow evening."

Mr. Rouyer thought this too long a delay. He observed that probably, many persons, whose names are in those papers, are now in Paris, and that they would have time to get off, unless orders for their arrestation were immediately issued; he moved, therefore, "That all the papers be instantly read."

Another Member moved, "That the list of persons, named in the papers be also instantly sent to all the constituted powers in Paris."

Both these motions passed unanimously.

A third member moved, "That six suppliants be added to the Committee of twelve."—This motion also passed.

Decree—"That the Assembly shall not adjourn, until the whole of this affair be fully discussed and sifted to the bottom."

The Secretaries then read the papers, sent by the Department de l'Ardeche, from which it appeared, that M. du Saillant, and a Count de Combet, were agents to the French Princes; and that their business was to create an insurrection in the Southern Provinces. The Catholics were to rise against the Protestants; the Royalists, who are for the old monarchy, against the Patriots; and, in short, the whole of the Southern Provinces was to become an immense burying ground.

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It is remarkable, that the leaders of this conspiracy, as it generally happens, were not of the same mind. M. Du Saillant opposed the measures proposed by M. Conway, Commander in Chief, and M. Conway opposed those of the Generalissimo: They had even drawn on themselves, by their conduct, the censures of the Princes.

Long, loud, and vain debates ensued, as soon as the reading of the papers was finished; and the Assembly decreed fifty-seven persons guilty of High-Treason.

The manner in which M. Du Saillant was arrested was remarkable. He was clad in a Priest's garments, and was seized by an invalid, whose name is Jacques Laurent, who never let go his hold, although he was offered M. Du Saillant's purse, containing 60 Louis d'Ors. The Assembly voted him a reward of 300 livres; and it was decreed, that the Departments de l'Ardeche, and du Gard, the National Guards, and the regulars, have deserved well of their country.

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Orleans, by a commander appointed by the Club de l'Ardeche, escorted by strong brigades of the Gendarmerie National. Other papers, concerning a trial begun at Montpellier, and tending to prove the existence of a conspiracy in the Southern Provinces, shall be referred to the Committee of Inquiry."

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The answer of the Court of Vienna is to the same purport, expressing its inability to step forward as a Mediator, between Russia and Poland, and advising the King and the States to call a new Diet for the re-establishment of the old Constitution.

The Spanish Cabinet have now rejected the plan of reviving the order of the Jesuits.

L O N D O N, July 7.

The criminal Tribunal of the Department of Paris opened its third session with the new system of trial by jury on the 15th of June, and closed it on the 29th.—Seventy-two persons were tried, of whom thirteen were capitally convicted for forging assignats, or issuing assignats knowing them to be forged.

A French actress, of a most beautiful person, is to have her head cut off in a few days, for issuing false assignats. Her lover suffers with her, for being an accomplice in the business.

July 12. Recent advices are said to have been received from Lord Auckland, that the Swiss General have at length come to a determination to allow, both with troops and ships, the confederate powers, in the present war against France, in case there should be a necessity.

The French King has directed a notification to the several powers of Europe, disavowing all contests and negotiation entered into in his name by the French Princes, "rebels against the laws of their country," and declaring his adherence to the new Constitution.

The abandonment of Combray by Marshal Luckner took place on the 29th of June, at night, and the next day he encamped in his old position, without the gate de la Magdelaine, at 11 o'clock. At four o'clock the next morning one part of his army marched for Orchies, and the other for Valenciennes; the troops drawn from the camp near Dunkirk returned to their former post, and the defensive system was thus entirely adopted for the campaign. The next morning General de la Tour took possession of the town with the Austrian troops.

On the day preceding the evacuation of Combray, the Austrians made an attempt upon the place, and the cannonade continued almost until night. Being posted in some houses of the suburbs, their fire greatly annoyed the French grenadiers, and Gen. Jay found it necessary to drive them from thence by setting fire to the houses.

The war Minister has received a letter from M. Luckner, in which he informs him of his retreat, not having found the Brabanters inclined to intervention and having also heard that the Prussians and Austrians are on full march.

M. Luckner, in his letter to the National Assembly regrets that Mont-Jury should have burned the houses of many unoffending individuals, and requests the Assembly to indemnify the sufferers, which they unanimously assented to, and decreed that 300,000 livres should be immediately issued for the relief of the sufferers.

The Assembly, to prevent any suspicion of blame being imputed to M. Luckner, voted unanimously, that Marshal Luckner had never ceased to enjoy the confidence of the nation.

July 23. A letter from Coblenz says, "The decisive moment approaches. The Manifesto is ready, and will be published as soon as all the troops are united to enforce it. The 16th of August all the combined armies are to act on all the points of the frontiers of France. The Prussians appear to be as desirous of entering into action as ourselves."

July 26. By letters from Vienna, dated the 7th inst. there is advice, that M. de Cocker, Charge-d'Affaires for Austria at Warsaw, has sent despatches which mention, that the army of Prince Poniatowski had been obliged to give way to the Russians, after an obstinate battle, in which the Russians had suffered much more than the Poles. When the courier was despatched, Prince Poniatowski was again surrounded by the Russians. This circumstance had induced the Prince to propose an armistice. Thus frustrated, the confederated Poles have again applied to the courts of Vienna and Berlin, and requested their mediation, to prevent the ignominious terms, proposed by the Emperor from being forced upon them.

The reply of the Prussian Envoy, furnishes a most curious specimen of the logic of Courts. His Royal Master, he says, cannot furnish the stipulated aids to Poland, because the Russians have entered the country as friends, not as enemies; and the existing Treaty between Poland and Prussia is of no avail, because the troops of the Emperor are only come in mere tenders to compel them by fire and sword, to revert to their ancient constitution.

July 28. Faine's trial for his libels against the Constitution, has been postponed till the fittings after next term. Misses. Ekin and Piggot, it is reported, are retained as his Counsel.

The deceased Prince Ferdinand was not, as has been said, the brother-in-law of his Majesty, and a Knight of the Garter. The reigning Duke, nephew of Ferdinand, is the husband of the Princess Augusta.

An immense tract of land, situated in Pennsylvania, has lately been sold by Mr. Morris, of Philadelphia, partly in Holland and partly in England. M. Petherney, of Piccadilly, has speculated in this land to the amount of nearly 100,000 l. and it is his plan to invite settlers to live upon it, rent free, for five years; for which term, he expects it will be worth their while to put it into a state of cultivation, and that they will afterwards be induced to make purchases at an advanced price, by raising the money on mortgage, and otherwise, rather than quit it.

On the 20th inst. in the afternoon, a fire broke out in the General Hospital, at Valenciennes. The buildings, which served as magazines for the camp equipage, were burnt. The sick in the hospital were happily rescued from the flames. This dreadful calamity, the extent of which was not known when the account came away, is said to have been the effect of treachery; part of

match having been found where the fire first broke out. Soon after the appearance of the fire, the Austrians advanced from Cay to J. arlin, within a league and a half of Valenciennes; but they were vigorously repulsed with loss.

A Frenchman has been seized at Frankfort, suspected of an intention to assassinate the Emperor.—He had slipped into the Monarch's Anti-chamber—some papers were found concealed in his wig—and he had two pistols about him, loaded each of them with a brace of balls.

A new invention of making a cable by means of a piece of machinery, just erected at Portsmouth yard, the construction of which is very curious, has been submitted to the board of admiralty.—By means of this engine, which put in motion by 15 horses, twenty men wholly unskilled in rope works, will be enabled to make a cable of dimensions for the largest ship, in less time than two hundred men can make one according to the usual methods.

B E R M U D A, August 15.

A Dominica paper of the 12th of July last says "by the bark Isabella, arrived here from Africa, we learn, that the new British slave Colony, at Sierra Leone, had been cut off, and 500 slaves killed on the 10th."

R O S T O N, September 15.

We hear that, a few days since, three young men, under instruction for the Small Pox, and who then had the small pox, on one of the districts upon them, imprudently went into the water to bathe, and we are sorry to add, they all expired before the close of the day.

The ill-fated Kingdom of Poland seems destined at all times to take the suspicious country of its neighbours, and to experience a depredation unprovoked by any offence. It has scarcely yet recovered from the very singular species of oppression which it experienced in the year 1772, from Prussia, its present faithful Ally.—Every town and village of Poland was at that time compelled to furnish a certain number of marriageable girls, with household necessaries, and to each three ducats of gold as a portion. These wretched brides were, sent to tick the Prussian dominions. Obligated to abandon their parents, their country, their friends, and their religion, they were transported to an unknown country, married to men whom they never saw, and doomed to live in mutual hatred with a people, whose language they could not understand.

N E W P O R T, September 17.

By the Sloop Sally arrived at Philadelphia the 4th inst. from Cape-Francois we learn, that a Difference had taken place in that City between some of the Whites and Mulattoe Inhabitants which led to blows, some firing, and concluded with bloodshed. We have not yet been informed of the Cause of this Quarrel.

Letters by the same Vessel, dated the 13th August, mention, that they had Accounts from Aux Cayes, that it was destroyed by Fire; that the Negroes had beat the white People in an Engagement, killed about 300 of them and took their Cannon.—The same Letters mention that Disturbances had begun in the Cape between the Mulattos and Whites; that there was several Lives lost; that the Negroes were in Arms, and going on with as much Fury as formerly; that an Embargo was laid at the Cape; that the Vessels were afraid to land their Cargoes, as both Lives and Property in the City were considered as in great Danger.

It appears by the Accounts from France, that the Celebration of the fourth Anniversary of the French Revolution, on the 14th of July last, terminated in a very brilliant and happy Manner.—The Circumstance of the King's taking the Oath (say they) was announced by a general Discharge of Artillery, and succeeded by the mingled shouts of 300,000 Men. The Parvenues of the above Event we are obliged to omit for want of Room.

Among the Candidates (says a Writer in a late New-York Paper) likely to succeed for Vice-President, the following Gentlemen may with Propriety be ranked: John Adams, George Clinton, John Jay, Thomas Jefferson, James Madison, John Hancock.

In the ship Baitel, Capt. Depuytler, who arrived at Philadelphia on the 6th inst. a Rib of Mutton was brought as a Curiosity; the Sheep, we are told, was bred in Leicestershire, was seven Years old when killed, and weighed upwards of 200 lb. The Fat on this Rib measures six Inches thick, and is as solid as Pork.

Upwards of 1300 Emigrants, from Ireland, have arrived at New-York and Philadelphia within the Month.

We hear the scarlet Fever rages greatly among the Children in the City of New-York.

DIED.—At Philadelphia, Mrs. SMITH, Consort of the Hon. William Smith, Member of Congress from the State of South-Carolina.

—On the 6th inst. Capt. JOHN McPHERSON.

—In this Town, Miss DOROTHY DUNHAM, in the 21st Year of her Age, Daughter of Mr. Robert Dunham.

C U S T O M - H O U S E,

Depart of Newport, Sept. 15.

ENTERED,

Sloop Sally, Justin,
Sloop Westley & Poole, Atwood,
Sloop Ranger, Lock,
Sloop Peggy, Blot,
Sloop Paragon, Burlingham,
Sloop Hannah, Epham,
Sloop Aurora, Calcutt.

Brig Samuel, Andrews,
Ship William, Wood,
Ship Two Friends, Lewis,
Ship Defence, Carr,
Brig Sally, Brown,

CLEARED,

Sloop Nancy, Usher,
Sloop Clementina, Westcott,
Sloop Lilly, Woodman,
Sloop Apollo, Calhoun,
Brig Little Sally, Earl,

Copenhagen
Ditto
New-London
From a Fishing Voyage
New-Jersey
for
Africa
Providence
Philadelphia
New-York
Philadelphia

Godfrey Wenwood

H A S F O R S A L E,
Superfine and Common Flour

by the Barrel,
Mistick T I L E, by the Dozen,
A small Quantity of S H I P - B R E A D,
C H A R C O A L, by the Bushel, excellent for
Cooking.

Newport, Sept. 17th. 1792.

State of Rhode Island, &c.

In General Assembly, August Session, A. D. 1792.
UPON the Petition of John Slocum, of Middletown, in the County of Newport, Administrator to the Estate of Rebecca Worden, deceased, praying for Liberty to render said Estate insolvent:—Resolved, That the said Petition be referred to the next Session of this Assembly, to be holden at Providence on the 1st Monday in October next; that the Creditors of the said Rebecca Worden be notified in the Newport Mercury, then and there to appear (if they see Cause) and answer the same.
Witness,
H. SHERBURNE, D. Sec'y.

C O M E and T R Y

At the SIGN of the GOLDEN EAGLE.

A fresh and general Assortment

of English and European G O O D S, imported in the last Ships from England, to be sold for Cash, upon as reasonable Terms as at any Shop in the State, by

JOHN BOURS.

Gibbs & Channing

PURCHASE BARLEY and FLAX.

SEED. They have a Vessel now loading with Barley, and will either take it on Freight, or pay the highest Cash Price.

PHILADELPHIA and SWEDEN assorted IRON for Sale.

Newport, September 2, 1792.

John Thompson

Begs Leave to inform the Public, that he has removed from the House of Capt. John Andrews, to the House of Mrs. Lillibridge, adjoining to Mrs. Miller's, on the Parade, where may be had, Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Advance for Cash,

A General Assortment of English Goods,

among which are the following:

SUPERFINE Broad
Cloths,
Low priced Ditto,
Bazars,
Fresh Linens,
Russia Streeing,
Cumbericks and Lawns,
Cottons and Chertre,
Bed Furniture,
Saddlors,
Black Eve-lasting,
Silk Poplins,
Paintiers,
Tabourets,
Cassimancoes,
Silk Crapes,
Shawls,
Black Silk Handkerchiefs,
Mens' and Womens' Stockings,
Sundry Manchester Goods,
Fine Threads,
Knives and Forks,
&c. &c. &c.

An excellent and complete ASSORTMENT of choice

English Goods,

Imported by the last Ships, just opened, and now selling At the Sign of the Buck, near the Red Market, by

Thomas Green
and Son,

Who heartily thank their Old Friends and Customers for past Favours, and flatter themselves that equal Satisfaction will in future be given, as they determine to sell as low as any Store in the State.
N. B. Flour per Barrel.

Advertisements omitted, will be inserted in our next.

L O N D O N, July 7.

The criminal Tribunal of the Department of Paris opened its third session with the new system of trial by jury on the 15th of June, and closed it on the 29th.—Seventy-two persons were tried, of whom thirteen were capitally convicted for forging assignats, or issuing assignats knowing them to be forged.

A French actress, of a most beautiful person, is to have her head cut off in a few days, for issuing false assignats. Her lover suffers with her, for being an accomplice in the business.

July 12. Recent advices are said to have been received from Lord Auckland, that the States General have at length come to a determination to assist, both with troops and ships, the confederate powers, in the present war against France, in case there should be a necessity.

The French King has directed a notification to the several powers of Europe, disavowing all contracts and negotiation entered into in his name by the French Princes, "rebels against the laws of their country," and declaring his adherence to the new Constitution.

The abandonment of Courtray by Marshal Luckner took place on the 29th of June, at night, and the next day he encamped in his old situation, without the gate de la Magdelaine, at L. He. At four o'clock the next morning one part of his army marched for Orchies, and the other for Valenciennes; the troops drawn up from the camp near Dunkirk returned to their former post, and the defensive system was thus entirely adopted for the campaign. The next morning General de la Tour took possession of the town with the Austrian troops.

On the day preceding the evacuation of Courtray, the Austrians made an attempt upon the place, and the cannonade continued almost until night. Being posted in some houses of the suburbs, their fire greatly annoyed the French grenadiers, and Gen. Jay found it necessary to drive them from thence by setting fire to the houses.

The war Minister has received a letter from M. Luckner, in which he informs him of his retreat, not having found the Brabanters inclined to insurrection and having also heard that the Prussians and Austrians are on full march.

M. Luckner, in his letter to the National Assembly regrets that Mont. Jay should have burned the houses of many unoffending individuals, and requests the Assembly to indemnify the sufferers, which they unanimously assented to, and decreed that 300,000 livres should be immediately issued for the relief of the sufferers.

The Assembly, to prevent any suspicion of blame being imputed to M. Luckner, voted unanimously, that Marshal Luckner had never ceased to enjoy the confidence of the nation.

July 13. A letter from Coblenz says, "The decisive moment approaches. The Manifesto is ready, and will be published as soon as all the troops are united to enforce it. The 16th of August all the combined armies are to act on all the points of the frontiers of France. The Prussians appear to be as desirous of entering into action as ourselves."

July 16. By letters from Vienna, dated the 7th inst. there is advice, that M. de Cacher, Charge-des-Affaires for Austria at Warsaw, has sent despatches which mention, that the army of Prince Poniatowski had been obliged to give way to the Russians, after an obstinate battle, in which the Russians had suffered much more than the Poles. When the courier was despatched, Prince Poniatowski was again surrounded by the Russians. This circumstance had induced the Prince to propose an armistice. Thus frustrated, the confederated Poles have again applied to the courts of Vienna and Berlin, and requested their mediation, to prevent the ignominious terms, proposed by the Emperors from being forced upon them.

The reply of the Prussian Envoy, furnishes a most curious specimen of the logic of Courts. His Royal Master, he says, cannot furnish the stipulated aids to Poland, because the Russians have entered the country as friends, not as enemies; and the existing Treaty between Poland and Prussia is of no avail, because the troops of the Emperors are only come in more tenderly to compel them by fire and sword, to revert to their ancient constitution.

July 18. Paine's trial for his libels against the Constitution, has been postponed till the sittings after next term. Messrs. Euskin and Piggot, it is reported, are retained as his Counsel.

The deceased Prince Ferdinand was not, as has been said, the brother-in-law of his Majesty, and a Knight of the Garter. The reigning Duke, nephew of Ferdinand, is the husband of the Princess Augusta.

An immense tract of land, situated in Pennsylvania, has lately been sold by Mr. Morris, of Philadelphia, partly in Holland and partly in England. Mr. Pulteney, of Piccadilly, has speculated in this land to the amount of nearly 100,000 l. and it is his plan to invite settlers to live upon it, rent free, for five years; for which term, he expects it will be worth their while to put it into a state of cultivation, and that they will afterwards be induced to make purchases at an advanced price, by raising the money on mortgage, and otherwise, rather than quit it.

On the 20th inst. in the afternoon, a fire broke out in the General Hospital, at Valenciennes. The buildings, which served as magazines for the camp equipage, were burnt. The sick in the hospital were happily rescued from the flames. This dreadful calamity, the extent of which was not known when the accounts came away, is said to have been the effect of treachery; part of a

match having been found where the fire first broke out. Soon after the appearance of the fire, the Austrians advanced from Cavay to J. within a league and a half of Valenciennes; but they were vigorously repulsed with loss.

A Frenchman has been seized at Franckfort, suspected of an intention to assassinate the Emperor.—He had stepped into the Monarch's Anti-chamber—some papers were found concealed in his wig—and he had two pistols about him, loaded each of them with a brace of balls.

A new invention of making a cable by means of a piece of machinery, just erected at Portsmouth yard, the construction of which is very curious, has been submitted to the board of admiralty.—By means of this engine, which is put in motion by 15 horses, twenty men wholly unskilled in rope works, will be enabled to make a cable of dimensions for the largest ship, in less time than two hundred men can make one according to the usual methods.

B E R M U D A, August 15.

A Dominica paper of the 12th of July last says "by the bark Isabella, arrived here from Africa, we learn, that the new British Sugar Colony, at Sierra Leone, had been cut off, and 500 settlers killed on the spot."

B O S T O N, September 15.

We hear that, a few days since, three young men, under inoculation for the Small Pox, and who then had the symptoms of the disorder upon them, imprudently went into the water to bathe, and we are sorry to add, they all expired before the close of the day.

The ill-fated kingdom of Poland seems destined at all times to fate the rapacious cruelty of its neighbours, and to experience a degradation unprovoked by any offence. It has scarcely yet recovered from the very singular species of oppression which it experienced in the year 1775, from Prussia, its present faithless Ally.—Every town and village of Poland was at that time compelled to furnish a certain number of marriageable girls, with household necessities, and to each three ducats of gold as a portion. These wretched brides were, sent to stock the Prussian dominions. Obligated to abandon their parents, their country, their friends, and their religion, they were transported to an unknown country, married to men whom they never saw, and doomed to live in mutual hatred with a people, whose language they could not understand.

N E W P O R T, September 17.

By the Sloop Sally arrived at Philadelphia the 4th inst. from Cape-Francois we learn, that a Difference had taken place in that City between some of the Whites and Mulattoe Inhabitants which led to Blows, some firing, and concluded with bloodshed. We have not yet been informed of the Cause of this Quarrel.

Letters by the same Vessel, dated the 13th August, mention, that they had Accounts from Aux Cayes, that it was destroyed by Fire; that the Negroes had beat the white People in an Engagement, killed about 300 of them and took their Cannon.—The same Letters mention that Disturbances had begun in the Cape between the Mulattoes and Whites; that there was several Lives lost; that the Negroes were in Arms, and going on with as much Fury as formerly; that an Embargo was laid at the Cape; that the Vessels were afraid to land their Cargoes, as both Lives and Property in the City were considered as in great Danger.

It appears by the Accounts from France, that the Celebration of the fourth Anniversary of the French Revolution, on the 14th of July last, terminated in a very brilliant and happy Manner.—The Circumstance of the King's taking the Oath (say they) was announced by a general Discharge of Artillery, and succeeded by the mingled shouts of 300,000 Men. The Particulars of the above Event we are obliged to omit for want of Room.

Among the Candidates (says a Writer in a late New-York Paper) likely to succeed for Vice-President, the following Gentlemen may, with Propriety be ranked: John Adams, George Clinton, John Jay, Thomas Mifflin, James Madison, John Hancock.

In the ship Bristol, Capt. Depeyster, who arrived at Philadelphia on the 6th inst. a Rib of Mutton was brought as a Curiosity; the Sheep, we are told, was bred in Leicestershire, was seven Years old when killed, and weighed upwards of 200 lb. The Fat on this Rib measures Six Inches thick, and is as solid as Pork.

Upwards of 1300 Emigrants, from Ireland, have arrived at New-York and Philadelphia within the Month.

We hear the scarlet Fever rages greatly among the Children in the City of New-York.

DIED]—At Philadelphia, Mrs. SMITH, Consort of the Hon. William Smith, Member of Congress from the State of South-Carolina.

—On the 6th inst. Capt. JOHN M'PHERSON.

—In this Town, Miss DEBORAH DUNHAM, in the 21st Year of her Age, Daughter of Mr. Robert Dunham.

C U S T O M - H O U S E,

District of Newport, Sept. 15.

ENTERED, From

Sloop Sally, Justin, Providence
Sloop Wealthy & Polly, Attwood, Middletown
Sloop Ranger, Lock, Pleasant River
Sloop Peggy, Bliss, New York
Sloop Paragon, Burlingham, Ditto
Sloop Hannah, Topham, Ditto
Sloop Aurora, Calhoun, Ditto

Brig Samuel, Andrews,
Ship William, Wood,
Ship Two Friends, Lewis,
Ship Defiance, Carr,
Brig Sally, Brown,

C L E A R E D,

Snow Nancy, Usher,
Sloop Clementina, Westcott,
Sloop Lilly, Woodman,
Sloop Apollo, Calhoun,
Brig Little Sally, Earl,

Copenhagen
Ditto
New-London
From a Fishing Voyage
New-Jersey
for
Africa
Providence
Philadelphia
New-York
Philadelphia

Godfrey Wenwood

H A S F O R S A L E,
Superfine and Common Flour

by the Barrel,
Middick T I L E, by the Dozen,
A small Quantity of S H I P - B R E A D,
C H A R C O A L, by the Bushel, excellent for
Cooking.

Newport, Sept. 17th. 1792.

State of Rhode Island, &c.

In General Assembly, August Session, A. D. 1792.
U P O N the Petition of John Stocum, of Middletown, in the County of Newport, Administrator to the Estate of Rebecca Worden, deceased, praying for Liberty to render said Estate insolvent.—Resolved, That the said Petition be referred to the next Session of this Assembly, to be holden at Providence on the last Monday in October next; that the Creditors of the said Rebecca Worden be notified in the Newport Mercury, then and there to appear (if they see Cause) and answer the same. Witness,

H. SHERBURNE, D. Secry.

C O M E and T R Y

At the S I G N of the G O L D E N E A G L E.

A fresh and general Assortment

of English and European G O O D S, imported in the last Ships from England, to be sold for Cash, upon as reasonable Terms as at any Shop in the State, by

JOHN BOURS.

Gibbs & Channing

PURCHASE BARLEY and FLAX-

SEED. They have a Vessel now loading with Barley, and will either take it on Freight, or pay the highest Cash Price.

PHILADELPHIA and SWEDEN assorted IRON for Sale.

Newport, September 2, 1792.

John Thompson

Begs Leave to inform the Public, that he has removed from the House of Capt. John Andrews, to the House of Mrs. Lillibridge, adjoining to Mrs. Miller's, on the Parade, where may be had, Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Advance for Cash,

A General Assortment of English Goods, among which are the following:

SUPERFINE Broad	Tammies,
Cloths,	Taborets,
Low priced Ditto,	Calimancoes,
Baizes,	Silk Crape,
Irish Linens,	Shawls,
Russia Sheetting,	Black Silk Handkerchiefs,
Cambricks and Lawns,	Mens' and Womens' Stockings,
Calicoes and Chintzes,	Sundry Manchester Goods,
Bed Furniture,	Fine Threads,
Shalloons,	Knives and Forks,
Black Everlasting,	&c. &c. &c.
Silk Poplins,	

An excellent and complete ASSORTMENT of choice

English Goods,

imported by the last Ships, just opened, and now selling at the Sign of the Buck, near the Red Market, by

Thomas Green
and Son,

Who heartily thank their Old Friends and Customers for past Favours, and flatter themselves that equal Satisfaction will in future be given, as they determine to sell as low as any Store in the State.

N. B. Flour per Barrel.

Advertisements omitted, will be inserted in our next.

THE CHURCH-WARDEN: OR, THE FEAST ON A CHILD.

"One child a week they constantly devour—
Sometimes they eat two children—sometimes four."

From PETER PINDAR'S "Tears of St. Margaret."
Just published.

AT Knight-bridge, at a tavern, call'd the Swan,
Churchwardens, Overseers, a jolly clasp,
Order'd a dinner, for themselves and friends—
A very handsome dinner, of the best:
Lo! to a turn, the different joints were dress'd—
Their lips, with sucking, every man commands.

Loud was the clasp of plates, and knives, and forks;
Delightful was the sound of claret corks;
All ears, all eyes, to listen and to see,
The Landlord was as busy as a bee.

Having well gramin'd, and fill'd, and laugh'd and sung,
And toast'd girls, and clapp'd, and roard and rang,
And broken bones of tables, chairs, and glasses,
Like happy bees, in honour of their falls.

I say, when all were cramm'd unto the chin,
And every one with wine had fill'd his din,
In came the landlord with a cheery mien:
Was val'ry happy—honour'd—val'ry proud—
And then he bow'd again in such a style!

"Hap'd Gemmen lik'd the dinner and the wine,"
To whom the Gemmen answer'd "very fine."
"A glorious dinner, LARDER, to be sure,"
To which the landlord, laden deep with bibe,
Did with his bows to humble almost bibe
the floor.

Now in an alter'd tone—a tone of gravity,
Unto the landlord full of smiles, and gravity,
Did Mister Guttie the Churchwarden call—
"Come hither Larder," said Mister Guttie,
With solemn voice and fox-like face to rattle—
"Larder, a little word or two, that's all."

Forth ran the obedient landlord with good will,
Thinking most naturally upon the bill.

"Landlord" (quoth Guttie, in a soft, fly sound,
Not to be heard by any in the room,
Yet which, like claps of thunder, did confound)
"Do you know any thing of Betty Brown?"

"Sir," answer'd Larder, stamm'ring—Sir? what Sir?
"Yes, Sir, yes,—yes—the liv'd with Mistress Larder;
"But may I never move, nor never stir,
"If but for Impudence we did discard her!"

"No, Mister Guttie—Betty was too brassy—
"We never keep a Jewess that is brassy."

"But, Landlord—Betty says she is with child?"
"What's that to me?" quoth Larder, looking wild,
"I never kill'd the hussy in my life;—
"Lord, Sir, you know I have got a wife."

"But then suppose—I only say, suppose
"I had been wicked with the girl—black,
"My wife hath good the cur'd it keeneit nose,
"Why, zounds, she would have catch'd me in a crack;

"Then quickly in the fire had been the fat—
"Curse her! she always watch'd me like a cat."

"Well," answer'd Guttie "Man I'll tell you what—
"Your wind and eloquence you now are waiting,
"For Larder, all your twearing will not do,
"It Betty twears that she's with child by you."

"Now Betty came and said she'd swear at once—
"But you know best—yet mind, it Betty'll swear,
"And then again I should mistress Larder hear,
"The Lord have mercy Larder on thy conscience."

"Why, man, where this affair of Betty told her,
"Not all the devils in hell would hold her."

"Then there's your modest stiff-rump'd neighbours all—
"There'd be a pretty kick up—what a squall!
"You could not put your nose into a hole—
"There's lotty Mrs. Wick the chandler's wife,
"And Mrs. Bull, the butcher's imp of fate,
"With Mrs. Bobbin, Salmon, Muff and Slop,
"With fifty others of these old compeers,—
"Zounds, what a hornets' nest about thy ears!"

From cheerful smiles, and looks like soft
Poor Larder fell to looks as black as night.

"Well, Sir," said Larder, whispering, homing his
Each word so heavy, like a cart-horse jawer,
"This is a d-r-n'd affair, I can't but say—
"Sir, please I accept a note of twenty pound;
"Contrive another father may be found;
"And, Sir, here's not a halfpenny to pay."

Thus ended the affair, by prudent treaty;
For who, alas! would wish to make a mother
Guttie next morning went and talk'd to Betty,
When Betty swore the bantling to another.

THE Possessors of Notes given by the Town
Treasurer of Newport, for the liquidated Debts
of said Town, are desired to apply to said Treasurer,
for their Proportions of the Tax made the 11th May
last, for the Discharge of Part of said Debts, in the
Manner then ordered.
Newport, Sept. 10th, 1792.

THOMAS HOWLAND, jun.

Respectfully informs the Public in general and his old
Customers in particular, That he has again com-
menced Business in the House formerly belonging to
Mr. Robert Carr, at the Corner of the Ferry-Wharf,
where he has for Sale,

A Well-chosen Assortment of seasonable
GOODS, which he will sell on as low Terms
as can be purchased in this State.

Best and Finest per Barrel,
Tobacco, per Hoghead,
Turpentine by the Barrel.

He wants to purchase a few Hundred Bushels of
BARLEY.

A B. Constant Attendance given and the smallest
Favours tolerably acknowledged.

FOR SALE,

A Part of the well known Tillinghast
FARM, now in Possession of James Chase—A Lot of
7 Acres adjoining Green-End Pond, now improved by
E. Simmons—and a Lot of 4½ Acres, situate in the
Neck. For Particulars inquire of said HOWLAND.

Newport, Sept. 3, 1792.

Anthony Dixon

HAS FOR SALE,

BOHEA TEA, by the Chest,
Excellent Hyson Skin Datto, by the Box,
Brandy in Pipes,
Redwood, Coppertins and Allum, by the Hundred,
Rice, by the Tierce,
Woolow Glaze, by the Box,
A few Burets of Ship Bread.

Any of the above and many other Articles, at Retail,
very low for Cash.

Newport, Sept. 3, 1792.

BY PARTICULAR DESIRE,

Frazer's Evening School

Will be opened on MONDAY the 17th Instant.
Sept. 3d.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon.
Town-Council, of Newport, Commissioners to receive
and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the
Estate of Capt. WILLIAM COLE, late of Newport,
deceased, represented insolvent; and Six Months being
allowed for that Purpose, all Persons having any De-
mands against said Estate, are hereby requested to exhibit
the same to either of us, at our respective Dwellings,
within the Time aforesaid.

JOHN STEVENS,
JOSEPH COZZENS.

Newport, Sept. 3, 1792.

THE Subscribers, appointed by the Hon. Town-
Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive
and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of
Mr. JOHN CAHOONE, Cabinet-Maker, late of New-
port, deceased, represented insolvent—Notify all Persons
having any Demands on said Estate, to bring in their
Claims to either of us at our respective Dwellings,
within Six Months from the Date hereof, being the
Time limited by said Council.

JOHN WANTON,
JESSE LILLIBRIDGE.

Newport, September 3, 1792.

THE Subscribers, appointed by the Hon. Town-
Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive and
examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of
GEORGE HAZARD, jun. Mariner, late of Newport,
deceased, represented insolvent, notify the Creditors to
said Estate to bring in their Claims to either of us, at
our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from the
Date hereof, being the Period limited by said Council.

ROBERT T. SHEARMAN,
SAMUEL VINSON.

Newport, September 3, 1792.

TO BE LET, the Upper Part of a House.—Inquire
of the Printer.

Benoni Peckham

Informs his Customers and others,

THAT he has furnished himself with
a new Supply of HAIR, and is now ready
to furnish Ladies with Bands, Combs, and
Curlers, in the newest Fashion.—Also Cures, and
Coverings for the Heads of those Gentlemen who have
lost their Hair.—He returns his Thanks to those who
have been pleased to favour him with their Custom the
Year past, and hopes, by steady Attention to Business,
to merit their future Favours.

Newport, Sept. 10, 1792.

TO BE SOLD, BY Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,
WEST-INDIA RUM, by the Hoghead or Bar-
rel,

Brandy by the Pipe or Quarter-Cask,
Brown Sugar by the Hoghead or Barrel,
Coffee by the Bag or Dozen lb.
Cocoa by the Bag or Tierce,
Flour by the Barrel,
Beef and Pork by the Barrel,
Tobacco by the Hoghead,
Ruska Duck by the Bolt,
Cordage of all Sizes,
Turpentine by the Barrel.

One cask of good Porter, containing 7½ Dozen.

Also two Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts
of the Town; One of which is on the Point, on the
Street leading from the Ferry to the Town—it is a
large convenient House, with three Lots of Land, a
Stable and good Well of Water in the Yard—Also a
row of small Shops adjoining said House; it is an ex-
cellent Stand for a Tavern-keeper, or any other Sort
of Business. The Pay will be made easy to the Pur-
chaser.

Likewise the well-known House, Wharf and Storey,
on the Point, next Door to the Ferry, belonging to Mr.
Nathaniel Clark—has been an old Stand for Business
these many Years, and will be sold cheap for Cash.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING BUSI-
NESS in all its Branches, and has on hand a small
Quantity of SHIP BREAD of a good Quality, which
he will sell as cheap as any imported.

He gives the highest Price for Old Silver.

ALL Persons having any Demands on the Estate of
BERIAH BROWN, Esq; late High Sheriff of the
County of Washington, deceased, are desired to bring
them in to either of us, Executors; and those who are
any Ways indebted to said Estate, are requested to make
immediate Payment.

BERIAH WAIT, } Executors.
BERIAH BROWN, }

North-Kingtown, 31st August, 1792.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly,
that passed at August Session, A. D. 1792, the
Creditors of Japheth Bicknell, of North-Kingtown,
are hereby notified to appear at the General Assembly,
to be holden at Providence on the 1st Monday in Oc-
tober next; to show Cause, if any they have, why his
Petition, for the Benefit of the Act of Insolvency
should not be granted.

Wm. S. WYCK,
H. SHERBURNE, D. Sec'y.

August 27, 1792.

LEFT with the Subscriber, about Eight Months
past, two Feather-Beds and sundry other Articles.
The Owner may have them, proving his Property and
paying Charges to
STEPHEN PEIRCE.

Newport August 29, 1792.

WAR DEPARTMENT, August 6, 1792.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Military
Invalids of the United States, that the Sums to
which they are entitled for Six Months of their annual
Pension, from the 1st Day of March, 1792, and which
will become due on the 1st Day of September, 1792,
will be paid on the said Day by the Commissioners of
the Loans with the States respectively, under the usual
Regulations, viz.

Every Application for Payment must be accompanied
by the following Vouchers:

1st. The Certificate given by the State, specifying that
the Person possessing the same is in fact an Invalid, and
ascertaining the Sum to which, as such, he is annually
entitled.

2d. An Affidavit, agreeably to the following form:
A. B. came before me, one of the Justices of the County
of _____ in the State of _____ and made Oath that he is
the same A. B. to whom the original Certificate in his
possession was given, of which the following is a Copy,
(the Certificate given by the State to be recited). That he
served _____ (Regiment, Corps or Vessel) at the Time he
was disabled, and that he now resides in the _____
County of _____ and has resided there for the last _____ Years,
previous to which he resided in _____

In case an Invalid should apply for Payment by an
Attorney, the said Attorney, besides the Certificate and
Oath before recited, must produce a Power of Attorney
agreeably to the following form:

I, A. B. of _____ County of _____ State of _____ do hereby
constitute and appoint C. D. of _____ my lawful Attorney,
to receive in my behalf _____ my Pension for Six Months,
as an Invalid of the United States, from the fourth Day
of March, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety two,
and ending the fifth Day of September, One Thousand
Seven Hundred and Ninety two.

Signed and sealed
in the Presence of
_____ } Witnesses.

Acknowledged before me.

Applications of Executors and Administrators must
be accompanied with legal Evidence of their respective
Offices, and also of the Time the Deceased died, whose
Pension they may claim.

E. C. C. of the President of the United States,
H. K. N. O. X. Secretary of War.

THE CHURCH WARDEN: OR, THE FEAST ON A CHILD.

"One child a week they constantly devour—
Sometimes they eat two children—sometimes four."

From PETER PINDAR'S "Tears of St. Margaret."
Just published.

A T Knightbridge, at a tavern, eat'd the Swan,
Churchwardens, Overseers, a jolly clasp,
Order'd a dinner, for themselves and friends—
A very handsome dinner, of the best:
Lo! to a turn, the different joints were dress'd—
Their lips, wild-licking, every man commends.

Loud was the clasp of plates, and knives, and forks;
Delightful was the sound of claret corks;
All ear, all eye, to listen and to see,
The Landlord was as busy as a bee.

Having well cram'd, and swill'd, and laugh'd and sung,
And tosted girls, and clapp'd, and roar'd and rung,
And broken bones of tables, chairs, and glasses,
Like happy bears, in honour of their lasses.

I say, when all were cram'd unto the chin,
And every one with wine had fill'd his skin,
In came the landlord with a cherub smile:
Was vastly happy—honour'd—vastly proud—
And then he bow'd again in such a style!

"Hop'd Gemmen lik'd the dinner and the wine,"
To whom the Gemmen answer'd "very fine!"
"A glorious dinner, LARDER to be sure!"
To which the landlord, laden deep with bliss,
Did with his bows to humble almost kiss
the floor.

Now in an alter'd tone—a tone of gravity,
Unto the landlord full of smiles, and levity,
Did *Mister Guttle* the Churchwarden call—
"Come hither, Larder," said soft *Mister Guttle*,
With solemn voice and fox-like face to subtle—
"Larder, a little word or two, that's all."

Forth ran the obedient landlord with good will,
Thinking most nat'rally upon the bill.

"Landlord" (quoth *Guttle*, in a soft, fly sound,
Not to be heard by any in the room,
Yet which, like claps of thunder, did confound)
"Do you know any thing of *Betty Broom*?"

"Sir," answer'd *Larder*, stamm'ring—Sir? what Sir?
"Yes, Sir, yes,—yes—the liv'd with *Mistress Larder*;
"But may I never move, nor never stir,
"If but for *Impudence* we did discard her!"

"No, *Mister Guttle*—*Betty* was too brassy—
"We never keep a *servant* that is faulty."

"But, Landlord—*Betty* says she is with child!"
"What's that to me?" quoth *Larder*, looking wild,
"I never kiss'd the hussy in my life;—
"Lord, Sir, you know I have got a wife."

"But then suppose—I only say, suppose
"I had been wicked with the girl—black,
"My wife hath good the curst'd keenest nose,
"Why, zounds, she would have catch'd me in a crack!"

"Then quickly in the fire had been the fat—
"Curse her! she always watch'd me like a cat."
"Well," answer'd *Guttle* "Man I'll tell you what—
"Your wind and eloquence you now are waiting,
"For *Larder*, all your swearing will not do,
"If *Betty* swears that she's with child by you."

"Now *Betty* came and said she'd swear at once—
"But you know best—yet mind, if *Betty*'ll swear,
"And then again! should *Mistress Larder* hear,
"The Lord have mercy *Larder* on thy conscience."

"Why, man, where this affair of *Betty* told her,
"Not all the dev'ls in hell would hold her."

"Then there's your model stiff rump'd neighbours all—
"There'd be a pretty kick up—what a squall!"
"You could not put your nose into a shop—
"There's lofty *Mrs. Wick* the chandler's wife,
"And *Mrs. Bull*, the butcher's imp of strife,
"With *Mrs. Bobbin*, *Salween*, *Muff* and *Slop*,
"With fifty others of these old compeers,—
"Zounds, what a hornets' nest about thy ears!"

From cheerful smiles, and looks, like Sol for bright,
Poor *Larder* fell to looks as black as night.

"Well, Sir," said *Larder*, whispering, hemming, hawing,
Each word so heavy, like a cart-horse drawing—
"This is a d—d affair, I can't but say—
"Sir, please to accept a note of twenty pound—
"Contrive another father may be found;
"And, Sir, here's not a halfpenny to pay."

Thus ended the affair, by prudent treaty;
For who, alas! would wish to make a pothier?
Guttle next morning went and talk'd to *Betty*,
When *Betty* swore the bantling to another.

THE Possessors of Notes given by the Town-
Treasurer of Newport, for the liquidated Debts
of said Town, are desired to apply to said Treasurer,
for their Proportions of the Tax made the 11th May
last, for the Discharge of Part of said Debts, in the
Manner then ordered.
Newport, Sept. 10th, 1792.

THOMAS HOWLAND, jun.

Respectfully informs the Public in general and his old
Customers in particular, That he has again com-
menced Business in the House formerly belonging to
Mr. Robert Carr, at the Corner of the Ferry-Wharf,
where he has for Sale,

A Well chosen Assortment of reasonable
GOODS, which he will sell on as low Terms
as can be purchased in this State.

Beef and Flour, per Barrel,
Tobacco, per Hoghead,
Turpentine by the Barrel.
He wants to purchase a few Hundred Bushels of
BARLEY.

N. B. Constant Attendance given and the smallest
Favours suitably acknowledged.

FOR SALE,

A Part of the well known Tillinghast
FARM, now in Possession of James Chase—A Lot of
5 Acres adjoining Green-End Pond, now improved by
E. Simmons—and a Lot of 4½ Acres, situate in the
Neck. For Particulars inquire of said HOWLAND.

Newport, Sept. 3, 1792.

Anthony Dixon

HAS FOR SALE,

BOHEA TEA, by the Chest,
Excellent Hyson Skin Ditto, by the Box,
Brandy in Pipes,
Redwood, Copperas and Allum, by the Hundred,
Rice, by the Tierce,
Window Glass, by the Box,
A few Barrels of Ship Bread.

Any of the above and many other Articles, at Retail,
very low for Cash.

Newport, Sept. 3, 1792.

BY PARTICULAR DESIRE,

Frazer's Evening School

Will be opened on MONDAY the 17th Instant.
Sept. 3d.

WE the Subscribers being appointed by the Hon.
Town-Council, of Newport, Commissioners to
receive and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the
Estate of Capt. WILLIAM COLE, late of Newport,
deceased, represented insolvent; and Six Months being
allowed for that Purpose, all Persons having any De-
mands against said Estate, are hereby requested to exhibit
the same to either of us, at our respective Dwellings,
within the Time aforesaid.

JOHN STEVENS,
JOSEPH COZZENS.

Newport, Sept. 3, 1792.

THE Subscribers, appointed by the Hon. Town-
Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive
and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of
Mr. JOHN CARPONE, Cabinet-Maker, late of New-
port, deceased, represented insolvent—Notify all Persons
having any Demands on said Estate, to bring in their
Claims to either of us at our respective Dwellings,
within Six Months from the Date hereof, being the
Time limited by said Council.

JOHN WANTON,
JESSE LILLIBRIDGE.

Newport, September 3, 1792.

THE Subscribers, appointed by the Hon. Town-
Council of Newport, Commissioners to receive
and examine the Claims of the Creditors to the Estate of
GEORGE HAZARD, jun. Mariner, late of Newport,
deceased, represented insolvent, notify the Creditors to
said Estate to bring in their Claims to either of us, at
our respective Dwellings, within Six Months from the
Date hereof, being the Period limited by said Council.

ROBERT T. SHEARMAN,
SAMUEL VINSON.

Newport, September 3, 1792.

TO BE LET, the Upper Part of a House.—Inquire
of the Printer.

Benoni Peckham

Notifies his Customers and others,

THAT he has furnished himself with
a new Supply of HAIR, and is now ready
to turn out Ladies with Braids, Commodes, Cushions
and Curles, in the newest Fashion.—Also Cues, and
Coverings for the Heads of those Gentlemen who have
lost their Hair.—He returns his Thanks to those who
have been pleased to favour him with their Custom the
Year past, and hopes, by steady Attention to Business,
to merit their future Favours.
Newport, Sept. 10, 1792.

TO BE SOLD, BY Sheffield Attwood,

BROKER, on the POINT,
WEST-INDIA RUM, by the Hoghead or Bar-
rel,
Brandy by the Pipe or Quarter-Cask,
Brown Sugar by the Hoghead or Barrel,
Coffee by the Bag or Dozen lb.

Cocoa by the Bag or Tierce,
Flour by the Barrel,
Beef and Pork by the Barrel,
Tobacco by the Hoghead,
Russia Duck by the Bolt,
Cordage of all Sizes,
Turpentine by the Barrel,
One cask of good Porter, containing 7½ Dozen.

Also two Dwelling-Houses, situated in different Parts
of the Town; One of which is on the Point, on the
Street leading from the Ferry to the Town—it is a
large convenient House, with three Lots of Land, a
Stable and good Well of Water in the Yard—Also a
row of small Shops adjoining said House; it is an ex-
cellent Stand for a Tavern-Keeper, or any other Sort
of Business. The Pay will be made easy to the Pur-
chaser.

Likewise the well-known House, Wharf and Store,
on the Point, next Door to the Ferry, belonging to Mr.
Nathaniel Clark—has been an old Stand for Business
these many Years, and will be sold cheap for Cash.

He still continues to carry on the BAKING BUSI-
NESS in all its Branches, and has on Hand a small
Quantity of SHIP BREAD of a good Quality, which
he will sell as cheap as any imported.

He gives the highest Price for Old Silver.

ALL Persons having any Demands on the Estate of
BERIAH BROWN, Esq; late High Sheriff of the
County of Washington, deceased, are desired to bring
them in to either of us, Executors; and those who are
any Ways indebted to said Estate, are requested to make
immediate Payment.

BERIAH WAIT, } Executors.
BERIAH BROWN, }

North-Kingstown, 31st August, 1792.

State of Rhode-Island, &c.

PURSUANT to an Act of the General Assembly,
that passed at August Session, A. D. 1792, the
Creditors of Japheth Bicknell, of North-Kingstown,
are hereby notified to appear at the General Assembly,
to be holden at Providence on the last Monday in Oc-
tober next; to shew Cause, if any they have, why his
Petition, for the Benefit of the Act of Insolvency
should not be granted.

Witness,
H. SHERBURNE, D. Sec'y.

August 27, 1792.

LEFT with the Subscriber, about Eight Months
past, two Feather-Beds and sundry other Articles.
The Owner may have them, proving his Property and
paying Charges to
STEPHEN PEIRCE.
Newport August 29, 1792.

WAR DEPARTMENT, August 6, 1792.

INFORMATION is hereby given to all the Military
Invalids of the United States, that the Sums to
which they are entitled for Six Months of their annual
Pension, from the 4th Day of March, 1792, and which
will become due on the 5th Day of September, 1792,
will be paid on the said Day by the Commissioners of
the Loans within the States respectively, under the usual
Regulations, viz.

Every Application for Payment must be accompanied
by the following Vouchers:

1st. The Certificate given by the State, specifying that
the Person possessing the same is in fact an Invalid, and
ascertaining the Sum to which, as such, he is annually
entitled.

2d. An Affidavit, agreeably to the following form:
A. B. came before me, one of the Justices of the County
of _____ in the State of _____ and made Oath that he is
the same A. B. to whom the original Certificate in his
Possession was given, of which the following is a Copy,
(the Certificate given by the State to be recited). That he
served (Regiment, Corps or Vessel) at the Time he
was disabled, and that he now resides in the _____
County of _____ and has resided there for the last _____ Years,
previous to which he resided in _____

In case an Invalid should apply for Payment by an
Attorney, the said Attorney, besides the Certificate and
Oath before recited, must produce a special Letter of
Attorney agreeably to the following Form:

I, A. B. of _____ County of _____ State of _____ do hereby
constitute and appoint C. D. of _____ my lawful Attorney,
to receive in my behalf of _____ my Pension for Six Months,
as an Invalid of the United States, from the fourth Day
of March, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Ninety two,
and ending the fifth Day of September, One Thousand
Seven Hundred and Ninety two.

Signed and sealed
in the Presence of

Witnesses.

Acknowledged before me,

Applications of Executors and Administrators must
be accompanied with legal Evidence of their respective
Offices, and also of the Time the Invalids died, whose
Pension they may claim.

By Command of the President of the United States,
H. KNOX, Secretary of War.